

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. I.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, June 11, 1864. [No. 134]

DAILY UNION VEDETTE,  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS  
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,  
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:  
One copy one month, (invariably in advance) ... \$1.00  
One copy three months, " " " 2.75  
One copy six months, " " " 5.00

Rules of Advertising:

Business cards (five lines or less)	one insertion	\$ .00
"	three months	12.00
One square (ten lines or less)	one insertion	1.00
"	six months	20.00
One square (ten lines or less)	two insertions	2.00
"	three insertions	3.00
"	one week	4.00
"	one month	5.00
"	two months	12.00
"	three months	18.00
"	six months	24.00
One-eighth column, one insertion	3.00	
"	one week	5.00
"	one month	12.00
"	three months	25.00
"	six months	40.00
One-quarter column, one insertion	5.00	
"	one month	15.00
"	three months	35.00
One-half column, one insertion	8.00	
"	one month	20.00
"	three months	60.00
One column, one insertion	15.00	
"	one month	45.00
"	three months	90.00
"	six months	\$140.00

Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 20 cents a square for composition.

Any insertion, after the second, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, Births, and Deaths are published in this paper free of charge.

JOB WORK,

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., etc., etc., to

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders Addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY UNION, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. E. P. Peacock is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. W. A. Goss, our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER.

No. 220 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him, will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 5 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete County; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Tuesdays at 6:30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays at 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between

Fillmore, and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

A Soldier's Letter.  
We consider the following letter a remarkable production to come from the tent of a private soldier, whose surroundings furnish no facilities for composition, and whose grasp is more practised to the bayonet than the pen. As a new proof of the superior material of which the rank and file of our armies is composed, as well as on account of its own intrinsic interest, we think the letter will be perused with much pleasure by the readers of the Ledger.—*N. Y. Ledger*, May 28.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA., April 22d, 1864.

Dear Ledger: In looking over your "Notices to Correspondents" (as I always do when I get a *Ledger*) some weeks ago, I noticed that you, in answer to an inquiry asking your opinion in regard to the expediency of being assisted to a commission in the army through the favor and influence of friends, scouted the idea as an unworthy one, and told your correspondent to go into the ranks and fight his way up. Perhaps you gave that advice in all sincerity, believing that if a soldier only merited promotion he was sure to get it. If that was your idea, I think you were mistaken. If you only wanted to rebuke inordinate ambition and teach your correspondent to base his manhood on a finer self-reliance, your advice is excusable. But even in that case, it seems to me that it would have been better to have advised such a man to go into the ranks with no thought or expectation of promotion, but simply do his duty to his country, as every honest American citizen should, assuring him that the best reward here on earth—the best reward that a soldier can have in this life—is a consciousness of having toiled, suffered and sacrificed for the good of imperiled liberty in a cause so supremely just as ours. If my experience is good for anything, I find that to hold but the idea, to those contemplating entering the army, of gaining distinction simply by deserving it, is extremely visionary, if not absolutely unjust.

I have served Uncle Sam nearly three years as a private soldier, and have enlisted to serve him three years longer; and if the war is not closed when my next three years are out, and my life is spared till then, I mean to enlist for still another three years, whether I am promoted or not. I have carried a gun in the ranks since the summer of 1861, except six months when I was sick in the hospital, and never was detailed to do duty away from my company a single day. I have fought in seven battles, and I have always done what duty required. I never yet have turned my back to the enemy while one was in sight. The rest of the boys have done the same. I have done my duty; I don't claim to have done any more. No promotion has ever been offered me, and I have not sought it. But I have done all I could do as a soldier, and had promotion been my object I could have done no better. Many others could say the same. What is true of us, have we not reason to presume would be true of others?

Now, sir, we think it quite unfair to have papers, like yours, of such wide influence, give the impression that it is an easy thing for any soldier, if he is only brave, and intelligent, and du-

"the men" to believe as they did; but the officers were not cashiered nor the men promoted.

Yes, sir, it is a fact that we might as well recognize as to ignore, that a man to gain rank in the army needs the assistance of influential friends; the more the better. It has become well nigh impossible to rise without them. I do not write this in the spirit of a disappointed office-seeker. I never sought for promotion. I am conscious of acting well my part, and that is my best reward. But my nature is not different from human nature in general. I candidly admit, if circumstances should place me in a higher position I would accept the change most gladly. So would you. But I can serve my country acceptably here. I don't suppose you will print this letter, but I hope you will read it. I know you will admit that my reasoning is just. As a private soldier, voluntarily fighting for our common country and glorious Union—yours as well as mine—allow me to urge you to give honor to whom honor is due, and credit to whom credit; for though we private soldiers may not wish or have the chance, to defend ourselves against wrong impressions like these, we feel them none the less keenly for all that.

Very truly, WILBUR FISK,  
Co. E, 2d Reg't, Vt. Vol. 2d Brig.,  
2d Div., 6th Corps, Army Potomac.

THE COLISEUM.—Two things are most notable in the Coliseum—the awful desolation of the present, and the echo with which you realize the past. Standing in the grass-grown arena, which the bright morning sun had coaxed into a melancholy smile, there came before me with a vivid and fearful distinctness, the whole scene as it was on some great festal day—the myriads that lined the mighty walls, a flashing and palpitating multitude, tier above tier, far up into the deep blue sky, and above me, where I stood, the rush of chariot wheels, the gleaming swords, the dust, the smoke, the blood, the terrible spring of the iron—I could stand it no longer and turned to leave the place. This was what I saw in imagination. What I saw in reality was a few haggard-looking figures moving slowly from one to the other of a few stone shrines ranged around the arena, and kissing them with muttered prayer. It seems that by a sufficient number of such gyrations you may escape the consequences of almost any amount of sin. These are the only gladiators—these the only games exhibited there now. Spectators still look down upon them from the vast amphitheatre, in multitudes countless as of old; but the multitudes are the creeping plants and waving trees and tangled masses of mournful vegetation, which feed and flourish on its decay.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

A friend of ours reports that recently he overheard a conversation between two Democrats hereabouts. One had just returned from the Idaho mines. The Idaho man, in answer to an inquiry as to the party strength up in that country, replied: "We would have carried the Territory had it not been for the d—d Vigilance Committee. Why, sir, what they didn't hang they scared out of the country, leaving as a small minority vote, whereas if it hadn't been for the d—d Vigilance Committee, we would have carried the Territory."—*Statesman*.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.  
SATURDAY MORNING . JUNE 11. 1863.

A Word to our Readers.

As it is made evident to us from time to time, that the object and purpose of our paper are to a considerable extent misunderstood—we propose fairly and squarely to explain the stand that we have taken—the grounds occupied by the *Vedette* from the beginning, and which it expects to maintain so long as the necessity which prompted the inception of its publication shall exist. The reason why we do this is because some people do not seem capable of comprehending the fact that a journal such as the *Vedette*, can be other than an experiment, instituted with a view to making money and to be dropped should it appear that the money is not forthcoming. This may hold very true of the trade of a buckster, the business of a grocer or the tenure and pay of assessments on a mining claim, but there is yet left in this world something higher and nobler than any of these and in which the amount of good done and not the amount of cash fingered, is to be made the criterion of the success of the experiment.

In this view the *Vedette* was begun, viz: first, and paramount to all other objects—to establish a thoroughly loyal journal in this Territory—none of your shaky, milk and water—this—that and the other journals, eager to hint a disloyalty which they dare not openly express, but a thorough going paper firm in its loyalty and true to our glorious Government. A second object of the paper, has been and will continue to be, the developement of the Territory and its resources, mineral, agricultural and financial, which developement is not to be accomplished without the dissemination of useful and popular knowledge among the masses, whose right it is to have the opportunity of learning what is going on in the world around them, that they may thus have an opportunity of seeing how other communities improve, and what they lack to keep pace with the onward march of civilization.

Again, this paper was established and has been conducted, as to its typographical execution and otherwise, by soldiers—men thoroughly competent in their business, who can command at any time in California at that business, the highest ruling prices, who have shown by volunteering at \$13 per month, that a higher object than mere pecuniary advantage has influenced them; and they all deem as intelligent men, that short of active service in the field, (from which circumstances, and not their own will, debt & them,) they cannot better subserve the cause of their country than by thus devoting their time, talent and energy, to the objects above set forth, viz: the propagation of loyal sentiment and the developement of a regenerated Utah.

We take pleasure in stating additionally, that when the time of the present hands shall have expired, and they shall return to civil life, other soldiers, printers too, will be here to keep up the good work. Let, then, no one lay the “flatteringunction to his soul” that the *Vedette* will be discontinued from any such cause!

The pleasing portion of the work is that we have succeeded, and are now succeeding in both our objects to an extent beyond our most sanguine anticipations. The people are disenfranchising themselves—they are looking out for their own interests on their own account—they are laying plans in accordance with the change that is even now taking place—treason open or concealed is obliged to be very guarded and secret in its utterances, and the community sees through the objects of those who would fain keep them (as has been hitherto done) in a worse condition than that of slaves on a Southern plantation. Our paper is extensively patronized, and still more extensively read in the Territory, and it has given abroad a true view of the condition of affairs in this Territory—such as would not have been allowed to come to light in the course of twenty years—but not the *Vedette* existed. The two-faced cant of *dilettante* letter writers, who, under the (to sensible people) transparent veil of temporary sojourners in this city, write in the interest of the powers that be, is seen through and appreciated as its proper

value, and in short, success has crowned our efforts in every respect. Understand then, once for all, you the rabid persuasion, that you speak not us; suit yourselves in withdrawing your support from the *Vedette*; that we recognize no such word or thing as patronage in our regard; that if you take it, we give you the worth of your money, and if you refuse to do so, we know full well that you will read its columns in some manner, and whether or no, they are producing their effect upon and around you. This is our stand and the object of our paper; we are successful in it, and not being a firm gotten up with a money making view, we can afford to publish the *Vedette* until all our objects shall have been accomplished; after the accomplishment of which desirable result, we may or may not, as suits ourselves, continue the *Vedette*; but with the publication until that time, nothing that you can do, will in the smallest degree interfere. We are above patronage and independent of every consideration, but the consciousness of pursuing faithfully a just and noble cause!

**THE WEATHER.**—The difference between the weather this year and last will be best understood by the following extract from the meteorological register kept at the Hospital at Camp Douglass, indicating the monthly mean of thermometer and hygrometer for the month of May each year: May, '63, thermometer, 65; hygrometer, 62.39; 1 day's rain, May 64, thermometer, 61.69; hygrometer, 67.00; 6 days' rain. In June of last year, the monthly mean of the thermometer was 75.16, and of the hygrometer 72.46, while up to the present, June of this year, presents a daily mean for the thermometer of but 59, and of the hygrometer of but 55.

**FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST.**—We call attention to the advertisement of Gilbert & Sons, merchants, Main street, Salt Lake City, who are in receipt of a large and extensive stock of merchandise, by the first through train from the East. Everything in the shape of dry goods, fancy goods, groceries, hardware and ready made clothing can be procured of them, and at reasonable prices. Call and see their stock.

**ABSENT COMPANIES.**—Letters received here lately from Co. K and M, 2nd Cav., C. V., absent on detached service—the former north the latter south—represent that officers and men of both companies are in good health and spirits.

**FRUIT, ETC.**—Strawberries, grown peas and new potatoes are abundant in the market of this city, and find purchasers at rates that would have astonished us some years since!

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, June 8th.

A dispatch from Dallas, Ga., dated the 3d, says: The enemy made seven distinct charges upon McPherson's lines last night, making a desperate effort each time to gain our works. The first charge was made at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes. Before the rebels withdrew, this charge was made along the whole line. Other charges were made upon the centre held by Sweeney's division of Dodge's corps, and Osterhaus' division of Logan's corps. The rebels were repulsed at each instance with terrible slaughter. Our men did not yield an inch at the time; the enemy advanced so suddenly that our skirmishers could not reach the main line, and accordingly, lay down on the ground and allowed the rebels to pass over them. Two companies of the 69th Illinois remained out all night in this manner, sometimes behind the rebel lines and sometimes between the two lines. They report the enemy's advance as in heavy columns, and they suffered terribly from our fire, but carried off most of their dead and wounded as they fell. Some of the outlying skirmishers were killed and some captured.

Alabama papers of the 28th ult., say that every train from the north comes loaded with wounded, and that there are already more there than they know what to do with.

Skirmishing along the whole line continued briefly on the 30th.

New York, June 8th.

Time's special says of the rabid attack on Sunday night, that the rebels made the assault just after dark in the evening, in front of Gen. Smith's brigade of the 2d corps, that the whole lower strata of the atmosphere were a dense mist, and that under cover of this fog the enemy advanced in a strong line of battle and succeeded in reaching a point within pistol range of the works before they were discovered by our advanced pickets. No sooner did our outposts give the alarm than one sheet of fire burst forth from our ranks in front on both flanks of the enemy. In half an hour he fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss is small.

Brigadier Gen. Barnard to-day took position as Chief Engineer of the army.

The *Herald*'s correspondent in the 18th corps says our line runs nearly parallel with the Chickahominy in its main direction, but is exceedingly irregular. The entire length of the right is formed by Burnside's corps, the centre by Wright's corps, and the left by Hancock. Another correspondent says a large number of reinforcements arrived this evening (Sunday); our reinforcements outnumber our losses, and more are coming.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, June 8.

Richmond papers of the 3d received here, say that on Friday fourteen assaults were made by Grant on the right of their line, held by Kershaw, Hokes and Breckinridge; all were repulsed with great slaughter. It puts our loss at ten to twelve thousand, with one thousand prisoners; their men escaping almost unharmed, but they acknowledge we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but that they subsequently recovered the ground. The *Sentinel* further says that Grant's object was to gain strong positions around Gaines' mills, open a road to Bottom's rock and connect with Butler. His object was signally defeated. Our men are busily engaged digging towards the enemy's works. The attack on Sunday night was by one of our working parties.

BALTIMORE, June 8th.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. President Dennison in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Goddard of Ohio. The Committee on Order of Business, reported, and after amendments their report was adopted. Mr King, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri radicals be admitted, and that the Arkansas Delegates be admitted to seats without the right of voting; that the South Carolina Delegates be not admitted, and that those from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without votes. The minority made report which was concurred in, that the majority report, except so much as referred to the exclusion of Delegates from Virginia, Arkansas, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting, be accepted, and that that part of the majority report be rejected. Several amendments regarding the manner of admission of the Missouri Delegates were rejected. The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report. A call for vote by States was made, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the majority report, admitting the radical delegation from Missouri.

CINCINNATI, June 8th.

A rebel force, supposed to be under command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago. This morning they captured Mount Sterling. They also destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Central Railroad between Cynthiana and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires. Another gang attacked a passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad this morning, near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were burned; the express car was robbed, and the engine thrown off the track. None of the passengers were hurt.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The loan bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, reported in the House yesterday, authorizes the borrowing of four hundred million for the service of the next fiscal year ending June 30th, on coupon or registered bonds, redeemable after any period not more than forty years.

Secretary Chase has just now consolidated a sum of \$100,000,000 in New York banks. He has drawn upon his credit and will give the banks six months notice of deposit, to be used at the shortest notice.

WASHINGTON, June 8th. Yesterday, reports all quiet to-day.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, late last night, 6 p.m., 7th, says: I have made my purpose. It is the same throughout the most eastern spur of the Alleghenies, and now becomes as useful to us as it was to the rebels, being easily defended from either direction. The roads between the mountains into Georgia are large and good. The country here open. The dispatch states that the enemy are not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lookout Mountain and Reservoir.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, of the M. reports satisfactory progress in the recuperation of his command.

(Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8th. A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at head-quarters 8-30 last night, says: The Richmond *News* of to-day speaks of the death of Gen. L. E. Jones, by Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton. Gen. Jones was killed on the 3d. His successor in command, retreated to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountain between Charlottesville and Staunton. The paper further states no hospital or other stores were captured by Gen. Hunter. Another dispatch announced that our forces occupy Staunton. (Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Alfred Dennis as Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri, in Montana; Lathrop B. King, of Nebraska, to be Indian Agent for Utah. Vice Frederick W. Hatch removed; Jas. H. Miller, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Yakima Indians in Washington Territory.

SYRACUSE, June 8th. A locomotive on the steamboat Express exploded her boiler four miles east of here to-day, injuring twenty-five or thirty persons, several seriously.

BALTIMORE, June 8th. Additional from the Convention: After the admission of the Missouri delegates the remaining proposition was offered as an amendment by Mr. King, that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and all Territories which the majority report proposed to admit to seats without the right to vote, should have the right to vote. This was put to the Convention. Carried. A division for a division of the question as to to vote as to States first and then Territories. A second was formed, the division was called for and the Convention voted, ayes 310, nay 152, giving the Tennessee delegates a right to vote, then the vote was held as to the admission of Arkansas and Louisiana with the right to vote, with the same result. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. Raymond, from the Committee on Resolutions, reports the following:

1st. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States, and that laying aside all differences of political opinion we pledge ourselves as Union men animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object to do everything in our power to aid Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now waging against its authority, and in bringing to punishment their rebels and traitors arraigned against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostile attitude and a return to their past allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to compel the suppression of rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism heroic valor and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which our Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil: we are in favor furthermore, of such amendments to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall eliminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, for their gallantry and heroic achievements in defense of the country.

The following resolution approves the practical wisdom and unselfish patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and endorses as essential to the preservation of the Nation and within the Constitution, all the measures and acts which he has performed to defend the Nation against open and secret foes, and approves especially of the Emancipation Proclamation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery. And it was further

**Resolved.** That Government owes to all men employed in her armies, without regard to color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violations of these laws by the rebels should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

The next resolution favors the fostering and encouraging emigration.

**Further Resolved.** That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

**Resolved.** That the National faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and for this purpose, we recommend economy and a rigid responsibility in public expenditures, and a vigorous but just system of taxation; and that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National currency.

**Resolved.** That we approve the position taken by Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on this Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy as menacing to the peace and independence of our own country, all efforts of any such power to obtain a foothold for monarchical governments, or sustaining foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The reading of the resolutions were frequently interrupted by applause. On motion the resolutions were adopted, by acclamation.

To the motion to proceed at once to the nomination for President and Vice-President, Cameron offered a substitute that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party for President and Vice-President. Calls were made for a division on the question, in order to vote separately. Stevens moved to lay on the table. Considerable confusion, cheering and cries of question. Cameron then withdrew his motion and offered, as a substitute that Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party for President. As the vote was about being taken, Raymond urged that the vote be taken by States, as it had been said there was a disposition to rush the nomination of Lincoln through the Convention and stifle any contrary expression of sentiment. This proposition was well received. Amid much confusion the States were called, and resulted, for Lincoln, 497; for Gen. Grant, 22—all from Missouri. On motion, the vote was declared unanimous, and the Convention proceeded on the vote for candidate for Vice President. Andy Johnson, Hannibal Hamlin, Daniel Dickinson and T. H. Roseau were named. As the ballot proceeded it became apparent that Mr. Johnson would be the nominee. Before the vote was announced, various States whose votes had been divided, commenced changing and went unanimously for him, and he was declared the choice of the Convention. After the election of National Committee and the adoption of various resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned sine die.

CINCINNATI, June 8th.

Morgan's forces, estimated at 2,500, took possession of Paris this afternoon. It is thought he has destroyed an extensive trestle work near there. Important bridges between Paris and Ceylana have been burned. A part of the rebel force is moving north, on the Kentucky Central railroad. No communication south of Boyd's station since 3 this p.m.

BALTIMORE, June 8th.

A mass meeting was held to night in Monument Square, the Mayor of the city presiding. Resolutions were adopted cordially endorsing and ratifying the nomination, and commanding the same to loyal voters throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

A bill to amend an Act to confirm certain land claims in New Mexico, passed the Senate. The bill provides for the execution of treaties with foreign nations respecting Consular jurisdiction over crews of foreign vessels in our ports, which was passed.

Powell moved to take up a bill prohibiting military interference in elections, which was rejected.

In the House the consideration of the Nicaragua Falls ship canal bill was postponed until the second Tuesday in December.

NEW YORK, June 9th.

The Herald's correspondent says of Hunter's advance, that immediately on assuming the command, he issued an order for instant preparations to move; each knapsack was to have one hundred rounds of ammunition and four pounds of hard bread, to last ten days; ten rations of coffee, sugar and salt; one pair of shoes, and nothing else. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and if necessary horses and mules, are to be slaughtered for food. Under these orders his little army set out upon an expedition to perform its part in Grant's grand combination. It is not only to march, but to fight, if fight can be found, as he appears to do.

Sixty-four of Marion's party of 400 N.Y. and Pennsylvania cavalry to Osterlake Landing; the party was under McNeal. The enemy met them at Moorefield and a fight ensued—our troops driving the rebels; they were re-inforced however, and came back at least three hundred strong when charges were made by both parties. In the last one the rebels fled back, but we deemed it useless to contend against such unequal numbers, and our troops retreated, finally reaching Romney and Springfield after being obliged to destroy the whole of their train. When Hunter started the rebels attempted to check his advance by making a stand at a creek near Harrisonburg. The rebels however, were driven, and our troops moved to Harrisonburg.

A New York correspondent says of Sherman's battle near Dallas, on the 26th, that the rebels were entrenched behind breastworks, which were occupied by Stevenson's division. Hand's corps and Geary's division, which was in advance, pressed after them up to the rebel works and were met by a withering fire of grape, canister and musketry, then Butterfield's division swung around on their left. Williams had now fallen into line of battle and a general charge was made on the rebel line, which was received with a shower of bullets.

The 20th corps was badly pressed and staggered back beneath the destructive fire. The 4th corps now came up, but darkness stopped the combat. The victory at New Hope on the 27th, was won by the hardest fighting and after severe losses.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC.

JUNE 6TH, 1864.

The direction and disposition of the lines since Friday's fight have been materially changed at many places, especially in front of the 6th and 18th corps. Our line is well fortified, but at other points we are subjected to a galling enfilading fire, against which it is almost impossible to fortify.

### FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ABEL GILBERT, Wm. GILBERT, { OTTO P. GILBERT,  
Salt Lake City. } Bannack City  
Lander, Idaho.

### GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

### MAGNIFICENT STOCK

#### OF

#### GENERAL ASSORTED MERCANDISE,

EVERYTHING IN THE TERRITORY, AND ELSEWHERE.

#### SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

#### CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

#### MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

#### AND OTHER STAPLES,

SELECTED TO SUIT THIS MARKET.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

AND THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF LATE STYLE

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ALL WHICH ARE QUINNIFIED AND WELL

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE HERE.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

W. L. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBT COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Territories. Depositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories.

Office for Drawings attached to all the Agents, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and

half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.

### GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the summer. Moderate of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best that market affords. Good Corn and Stable near the premises.

**Patronage Solicited.**

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

### Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Roads for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties assigned, at my office, in Main street, across Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers, made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States, 10 cent if

PATRICK LYNCH.

### Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business W. M. Gray and Abraham Gaskin, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled GRAY & CO., instead of Kinslow Bros., as heretofore.

JOHN KINSLAW BROS.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

## Army Chaplain.

(From B. E. Taylor's letters to the Chicago Journal.)

Writing of sermons, did you ever make one at a field-preaching at the front? If not I must give you a homely little picture I saw yesterday, which by the calendar was Sunday. Bounding past a rusty camp, the tents stained and rent, I came upon a group of about as many as met of old "in an upper chamber," and not an officer among them, unless it might be a sergeant. They were seated upon logs, and the Chaplain was just leading off in a hymn, that floated up and was lost, like a bird in a storm, amid the clash of bands and the rumble of army wagons, in the valley below. The Chaplain wore a hat with a feather in it, that he might have been born in, for any evidence I have to the contrary; for during the entire services, praise, prayer and preaching, the voice came out from beneath the hat with a feather in it. Perhaps it would have struck you as irreverent, but it may be that he feared the misfortune of the wolf who talked hoarsely with little Red Riding Hood, because he had a cold in his head. At the heels of the Chaplain as he preached, a kettle was bubbling over a fire, and a soldier boy on his knees beside it was apparently worshiping the hardware. But he was no idolater for all that, since a closer look discovered him fishing in it for something with a fork.

Around the preacher, but just out of sermon range, boys were smoking, darning, chatting, reading, having a frolic; the voice of a muleteer came distinctly up from below, as he damned the hearts of his six in hand—for no teamster I ever heard was so wild as to swear at a mule's soul; the passing trains of ammunition crushed the chaplain's sentences in two, and now and then whistled a truant word away with them; but he kept right on, clear, earnest, sensible—no matter for the hat with a feather in it—and I could not help feeling a profound respect for the preacher and the little group around his feet. The result of my observation of chaplains is already a matter of record in your columns, but I must say that I have seen little reason to vary my opinion, that there is no officer in a regiment, between cook and Colonel, so utterly useless as an inefficient chaplain, nor so decidedly dangerous an unworthy one. Said a pugnacious Colonel to the question, "What shall we do with that rebel we have taken—he says he is a chaplain?" "Do it!" returned the colonel, "keep him, d—n him; we are out of a chaplain." Now, the doctrine of total depravity is a good deal like the adverbial sink in the old time parsing; when we found a word and did not know what to do with it, we called it an adverb. So people are apt to credit an evil to total depravity, when perhaps but for them it might not have existed at all. The chaplain, that Colonel was just "out of," might have been a good man, but he was a good man out of place. He lacked—to borrow a word from the artillerists—"the heavy metal" of character; did not carry guns enough to inspire respect. One man, like Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, practices sermons all the week through, without saying a word, that put all men around him upon their honor.

A ROBBER STORY.—A sovereign of Persia, Khourim Kahn, acknowledged, without shame and with the crown upon his head, that he had been a robber; and he would avow himself by relating many of his deeds, which in our day, would be regarded as beyond the pale of conscience. "When I was a poor soldier in the camp of Nadir Shah," he would say, "I was driven

by poverty to steal from a certain store a saddle mounted with gold, left there by an Afghan chief to be repaid. A short time after, I learned that the owner of the store had been imprisoned and sentenced to be hung. My conscience was troubled. I went to the store and replaced the article I had stolen, putting it exactly in the same spot whence I had taken it, and remained at a little distance to watch if it was observed by the saddler's wife. When she saw the saddle she uttered a cry of joy, and dropped on her knees imploring blessings from above upon the person who had brought back the stolen article, and wished he might one day possess a hundred such saddles. I am persuaded," added Khourim Kahn, "that the earnest prayers of that old woman have influenced my destiny, and helped me to attain the glory and splendor she desired for me."

SOMEWHAT EXCERED.—The Nevada (Cal.) Transcript tells a story of a man who lived in one of the mining towns not far from Nevada. He was in the latter town when the news of Grant's victory was received, and being anxious to give the news to his fellow townsmen, mounted a horse and rode home in hot haste. In the words of the Transcript:

"He reached his port of destination and started for a saloon where the citizens had congregated to hear of the events that transpired during the day. For our purpose we will call him Bill, and we hope our readers will pardon us for publishing the profanity used by Bill, for without it the anecdote would be tame and Bill's feelings would not be properly appreciated. As soon as he came into the saloon, the crowd, seeing he was out of breath, nearly all exclaimed:

"Any news, Bill?"

"You bet your life!"

"Well, what is it?"

"There has been the d—dest fight the world ever heard of 'twixt the army."

"Who whipped?"

"Grant, of course!"

"Any prisoners taken, killed and wounded?"

"J-e-e-roozl'm! About four hundred thousand prisoners taken and a thousand cannon!"

"Any general officers captured?"

"Any general officers! Well, some! They took Grant and Lee!"

The sale of hasheesh has been prohibited in Constantinople.

JAMES LINFORTH,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
308 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.  
Austin, Nevada Territory.  
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah, appt'd.

IN ENCL.

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds  
to parties desiring them. Having received a good  
supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we  
may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms  
required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.  
\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at  
the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine,  
will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

APRIL 6TH, 1864.

C. OLIVE,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the  
highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of  
Officers' Military Uniforms.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing  
Bags of all sizes. U. S. Merchantile Store,  
Great Salt Lake City.

## ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE  
VALLEY MINING DISTRICT—held its  
first meeting at the head of Meadow  
Valley Spring, on the 18th day of April,  
D. 1864. Wm. Hamblin was  
Chairman, and Stephen Sherwood, Secretary. The Chairman announced  
the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing  
a mining district. J. H. Vanderman  
adopted the following Law, to govern the  
control the mining operations of the  
district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1st. This district shall include all  
portion of territory situated in the Territory of  
Utah, as follows: Commencing at the head of Meadow Valley  
Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, in Washington county, U. T., and running due north  
thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due  
thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2d. The extent of a claim on any  
quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be one  
hundred feet to the claim along the lode, and  
width of five hundred feet on each side of the  
lode, including all its dips, angles, turns,  
and other parts.

ARTICLE 3d. STAPLES.

ARTICLE 4th. Selected Expressly for the Market

and Systematic Manufacture, and being  
also offered on reasonable terms,

ARTICLE 5th. All claims shall be numbered  
on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2, 3, &c., if  
from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 6th. Each Company must do  
faithful days work on their claim in each  
month after the same shall have been located  
one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or  
claims, will be subject to re-location by any  
other person; provided, however, that if the  
Company are prevented from working by local  
insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so  
will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 7th. All examinations of records  
must be made in the presence of the Recorder  
or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 8th. Work done in any tunnel,  
cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege,  
in good faith, shall be considered as being  
done on the claim owned by such person or  
persons, or company.

ARTICLE 9th. Every claim, whether by an  
individual or company, located, shall be re-  
corded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 10th. All claims for gold surface  
digging in this district, shall be two hundred  
feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 11th. Locators on veins of coal or  
iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for  
each location, and five hundred feet additional  
for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects  
be subject to and enjoy all the privileges  
and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12th. All locations made on water  
for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation  
purposes, shall be re-spected, and the same  
be recorded in the book or books of the  
District Recorder, and shall in all other respects  
be subject to and enjoy all the privileges  
and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 13th. No person shall be permitted  
to vote in this district—under these laws—unless  
he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining)  
and a resident of the district ten days previous  
to the election.

ARTICLE 14th. An special election can only  
be called by written notice, posted up in at  
least three public places in the district, and  
signed by at least one half of the voters of the  
district; said notice shall be posted up by the  
Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15th. It shall be the duty of the  
Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a  
certificate of the metes and bounds of each  
claim or number, recorded, and receive a com-  
pensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16th. There shall be a District  
Recorder elected from among the miners of the  
district, whose duty it shall be to record all  
numbers of claims presented, for the purpose  
of giving the name of each number, and owner,  
and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar  
from each number or owner; provided, how-  
ever, that it shall not be lawful for the Recor-  
der to record any claim that conflicts with a  
prior location. The Recorder shall hold his  
office for one year, or until his successor is  
chosen, which successor can only be elected by  
a majority of the miners present of the dis-  
trict.

ARTICLE 17th. On motion of Thomas

Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for  
year, from this date: March 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

## GROCERIES.

### COFFEE.

### CANDLES.

### SOAP.

### de., de., de.,

### HARDWARE.

### CUTLERY.

### SUGARS.

### de., de., de.,

### ON TERMS TO SALT.

## EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

### FROM 3 TO 100.

Highest Cash Price paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

## RANGONOFF & CO.,

## New Goods! New Goods!!

## REICHARD & CITRON & JARRELL

## FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## CHINA, CLOTHES, GLASS,

## FAVORITE RUSTIC CHAIRS,

## SPRING GOODS,

## CONSTITUTE A HOME.

## ADOLE CHITOLIE IRISH

## French Lamps, Chambrays, Calicoes,

## SOFT FABRICS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

## ADOLE CHITOLIE IRISH

## In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

## ADOLE CHITOLIE IRISH

## ADOLE CHITOLIE IRISH